FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1844. [NO. 1437.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription or $4 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cutter, nearly opposite Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they continue to carry on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention to business. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 18, 1844. 36-tf

TANNERS' OIL.—5 bbls. Train OIL, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Dec. 18. 36tf

WESTERN LARD.—5 bbls. LARD, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Dec. 18. 36tf

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, in store, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Dec. 18. 36tf

WANTED.

A SMART healthy honest Negro Boy, about 16 years of age. He is wanted for the purpose of learning a trade in Fayetteville. Address A. B., post paid, through the Post Office.

Dec. 18, 1844. 36-2w*pd

Virginia Gentleman.

COOK & TROY have just received another consignment of Reinhart & Co's celebrated TOBACCO, put up in handsome style. Boxes of 12 to 25, of the well known brand of "Bird's Wing," and is said to be *superior* in quality, denominated "Gum Aromatic" and "Virginia Gentleman." Dealers may depend on a constant supply of the above article, as it is sold on Manufacturer's account.

Dec. 11, 1844. 36-3w

Caldwell Academy.

THE Spring Session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January, 1845, under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. CLANCY, whose services have been secured for a term of three years. Located in the midst of a healthy, plentiful and enlightened neighborhood, Reaves' Chapel, Chatham county, and qualified to impart a thorough English and classical education, this Institution, it is believed, enlarges upon the notions of learning that will not be excluded. No Student will be admitted for a less time than one quarter of 12 weeks. Board in good families from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 dollars per month,—including fuel and lights included.

Tuition per Session of 24 weeks, payable one-half at the end of each session:

Elementary English branches,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, both courses,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	12 50

By order,
GEO. W. GOLDSTON, *Sec'y.*
Dec. 6, 1844. 36-4tJ

Twenty-six Valuable NEGROES

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Superior Court of North Carolina, in the case of John C. Mims, Executor of Henry Delamothe, *vs.* E. J. Kton (Hale?) and others, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, it being Wednesday of County Court,

26 Valuable Negroes,

of the Estate of the said Henry Delamothe, consisting of Men and Boys, and Women and Girls. A distinct and valuable parcel of Negroes is not to be found.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit; bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date.

☞ Persons having hired the above Negroes for the present year, are requested to deliver them to me one month before the day of Sale.

JAS. L. GAINES, *Commissioner.*
Dec. 2, 1844. 36ts

Valuable Residence

In the town of Greensborough,
FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passages running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there impressible closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country.—The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a milch house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size, with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and female schools in the whole country, besides a most delightful residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

Mills and Plantation

On Polecat Creek, 10 miles South of town, immediately on the road leading to Asheborough, in Randolph county.

R. G. LINDSAY.
Greensborough, Nov. 1844. 36-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at the December Term 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Mary M. Blake, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all those indebted to the Estate must make immediate payment.

JOHN OWEN,
A. W. STEEL,
Executors of Mary Blake.
December 3, 1844. 36-6w

LEWIS LEVY,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Lumberton. His Shop is on Main street, near the Court House, and he is prepared to execute any order entrusted to him faithfully with neatness and despatch.

Also, CARRIAGE PAINTING and TRIMMING, done on short notice and most reasonable terms.

He will also keep on hand an assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS; and make to order any article in his line; and all REPAIRING done with neatness, cheap for Cash.

He most respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to give satisfaction in workmanship, with prices to suit the times.

Lumberton, Dec. 4, 1844. 36-2w

Stop the Runaways!

GEORGE W. COX and ALLEN COX borrowed a wagon from a widow woman to go to Fayetteville, but instead of that they went to Cheraw, and are supposed to be making for the neighborhood of Gainesville, Georgia. The wagon is painted blue, with red and yellow flowers, somewhat dim with use. The tongue and hounds new and unpainted. A home-made cover. A reward of $10 will be given for the wagon if stopped where I can get it.

George is red complected, with red whiskers, if not cut off; dark red coarse curly hair; stout built; about 25 years old. Allen is spare built, with dark hair and no beard. Lindy Moore, one of their intimate associates, cut out from here last Saturday morning, and I have no doubt he is with them. He is low, chunky built; keeps his right hand to his jaw and whistles when in trouble.

L. W. LAWHORN.
Carthage, Moore county, N. C., Dec. 4. 36-4w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
AND 42 PACKAGES
Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,	Spanish Cigars, Macedoby and Scotch Snuff,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,	Hair Powder, Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
New crop Citron, Palm Nuts and Filberts, Mace and Cloves, Cassia and Nutmegs, Pepper and Alspice,	And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits. Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, manufactured by himself, are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb; wholesale, 25. D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. E. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having visited New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York, quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making at her residence on Hay Street, second door East of the Post Office.

Gentlemen's Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 46 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 28th of December, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT PRIZES.

1 Splendid Prize of $10,000!!!
1 ditto of 12,000!!!
1 Prize of $6,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,500, 1 of $2,500, 1 of $2,000, 1 of $1,969, 1 of 1,600, 1 of 1,500, 2 Prizes of 1,250, 2 of 1,200, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 40 of 300, 250 of 150, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of		26 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
Nov. 22, 1844. 34-4dpd

JUST RECEIVED.

A HANDSOME assortment of Hollow Ware, (some very large pots.) $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. elegant Gentlemen's SADDLES, (with quilted Morocco covers.)

—*Also*—

16 Bbls. prime APPLE BRANDY, on consignment, for sale by the barrel, for Cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.
December 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED.—COTTON in the Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in barter or cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.
Dec. 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED to sell, a second-hand CARRYALL, as good as new. Apply to JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.
Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye, a prime article for Seed.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.
Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

ALSO, Henry Clay and Polk RAZORS, a splendid article.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has opened a

Forwarding and Commission House in Wilmington, N. C.,

Where he would be pleased to make purchases and receive consignments, either for sale or shipment.

Those who may not know him he would refer to Messrs. J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury; E. W. Willkings, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Mycover & Co., Fayetteville; Stockton & Huggins, Statesville.

Dec. 3, 1844. 35-3w

SALE OF LAND.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday the 6th January next, by a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, viz:

One tract or parcel, the late residence of Mrs. Mary Carver, deceased, joining Mrs. Mary Jackson, and supposed to contain one hundred and fifty acres.

One other piece, joining the same aforesaid on the South, between one hundred and one hundred and sixty acres.

One other piece, containing forty-five acres, and joins the above and Jonathan Evans's land.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from date.

ALEX'R J. BYRNE, *Com'r.*
Nov. 26, 1844. 35tf

CARTHAGE FEMALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this Institution commenced on the 15th inst., under the superintendence of the Subscriber. The principal design of the Male department is to prepare Students for College; but to such as desire to pursue their studies further, and do not wish to take a Collegiate course, instruction will be given in the higher branches of Mathematics and the more advanced Classics. The Female Department will be under the immediate direction of Mrs. McNeill. The Teachers having had considerable experience in teaching, hope, by giving their undivided attention to the moral and intellectual improvement of their Pupils, to make the Institution an object worthy of public confidence, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Students are charged from the time they enter to the end of the Session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, unless for special [illegible]

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November 27,

State of [illegible]

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SOUTH[illegible] HARMONY.

A FRESH SU[illegible]
at the Book S
Sept. 25, 1844. [illegible] DALE.

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

Real Estate for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the following parcels of Land and Lots, by a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, to-wit:—

280 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, near Cedar Creek, joining the lands of Jonathan Evans, J. Downing, and others.

One-sixth of one undivided half of the Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, known as the Blocker land, and joining Jonathan Evans and Henry Coster's land.

One Lot and improvements on the South side of Hay street in Fayetteville, between the lots of John MacRae and Hugh Campbell.

One Lot and improvements on the North side of Hay street, opposite the Blake lot.

One unimproved Lot joining the residence of Jonathan Jessup.

A credit of six months will be given,—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
Nov. 23, 1844. 34ts

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.
Nov'r 5, 1844. 31tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1844.

Henry May *vs.* Griffin Gatewood, Jr.

Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest as tenant in common with his brothers and sisters on the lands devised to them on Lane's Creek, and a negro woman Malinda, and her two children, bequeathed in the last Will and Testament of their grandfather, Griffin Gatewood, Sen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Griffin Gatewood, Jr., the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that [illegible]

[illegible] & MEDICINES,
[illegible] Wholesale and Retail [illegible] Hay Street, near Person [illegible]
[illegible] Sole Agents for the [illegible] Medicines, viz:
[illegible] DR. LINS[illegible]
[illegible] of all diseases
[illegible] DALL[illegible] ALL[illegible]
[illegible] —A Salve [illegible]
[illegible] Rodgers, S[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 50 cents.
[illegible] BLEE[illegible]
[illegible] sale [illegible]
[illegible] Gout, and all [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] muscles, aris[illegible] a to [illegible]
[illegible] other causes. [illegible]
HEWES' LINIMENT. A [illegible]
Inflammatory, Spasmodic and [illegible]
Price 50 cents.
DR. SPOHN'S HEAD[illegible]
Sick Headache and Dis[illegible] Stomach,
cents.
Pamphlets containing [illegible]
above Medicines, may be [illegible]
January [illegible]843.

Job Printing

Neatly ex[illegible]

NATURAL APPREHENSIONS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

One of the papers published at Bangor, Maine, in a review of the season, says:

"The lumbering business has been good this season, and had it not been for the countermanding of orders on account of the supposed result of the Presidential election, there would have been a fine closing of the business of the season.

"A general feeling of doubt as to the success of business on account of the probable experiments of the Government, and the policy it will attempt to carry out, will prevent any increase of lumbering operations, if it does not limit the usual amount, which, on the whole, we think most probable."

We have from all quarters evidences of the "feeling of doubt as to the success of business" spoken of in the above extract. This distrust is an evil in itself. It arises from the result of the election. So alarmed have some who voted the Polk ticket become, that in our own vicinity it has been thought necessary for the Locofoco leaders to go about and assure the people that no destructive legislation will be attempted. We happen to know who has been busy in giving such assurances. The truth probably is, that some who were driven or cajoled by party organization are beginning to reflect at their leisure, on what they have done.

FROM THE PITTSBURG DAILY AMERICAN.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE ELECTION. A gentleman mentioned to us yesterday one effect of the recent determination of the American people, and we fear there are too many instances of the like kind throughout the country.

He stated to us that two capitalists from Glasgow, in Scotland, had brought with them to this city £12,000 sterling, intending to establish a manufactory of woollen cloth in the city or neighborhood. That they delayed a few months to see the result of the elections and the prospect of stability in our national policy. That result has given them no assurance of security, and they have now determined to return and invest their money at home, perhaps upon smaller but far surer profits.

The Effect.—In Manchester, (N. H.) that centre of thriving industry, a company with a million of dollars, had resolved to build two mills. The first was contracted for and the foundation laid before Polk's election; the contract for the second was made, and the work to be hurried. The Election came; the Directors thereupon resolved altogether to suspend work. Now by this move 150 men are thrown out of employment. The results of this Election crowd upon the scene with astonishing speed.—*Tribune.*

A Columbia county (New York) correspondent of the New York Courier writes: "That, in view of the result of the election, Mr. Marshall feels constrained to curtail his operations, and that he has already discharged three hundred hands. Those of them who voted to have their labor done in England and France, will now have plenty of time to ridicule protection to home industry, and to shout the glories of Polk and Dallas. An extensive woollen manufacturer in the same vicinity has also taken measures to curtail his business. During the past summer and autumn he bought an extensive stock of wool from his neighboring farmers at high prices, relying upon the permanency of the tariff, but that same wool he is now shipping to New York for sale, not anticipating that he will have used for it.

"Who is James K. Polk?"—The Locos, in derision, are now putting this question to the Whigs, as if it were a difficult one to answer. We have for all enquirers a ready and a true answer.

James K. Polk is a man who has [illegible]

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Debate on Mr. Rives's Memorial.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr. Shepard of Wake, in his replies to Mr. Haughton of Chatham, contended that there was nothing disrespectful in the memorial of Mr. Rives. That whatever was objectionable had been expunged, and he was for referring it to a Committee. In respect to Mr. Haughton's allusion to his (Mr. Shepard's) excitement, whenever the subject of Rail Roads was mentioned, and his recommendation, that in considering the party connected with investments in Rail Roads, he, (Mr. S.) should go back to the Session of 1836, and inquire who was the grand mover of the subscription to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said the gentleman from Chatham was mistaken. He was under no excitement on the subject of Rail Roads, and that the Governor in his message has pronounced that a good investment. Mr. S. contended that the Portsmouth Road was the subject of sale—that it has been mortgaged by the Company, which showed their power of sale, and consequently the right of sale under Execution. He said, he *knew* it could be sold. And that the Supreme Court *could* not otherwise decide. He stated the case of a Ferry Boat, which he contended might be sold although to transport passengers. He declared that the gentleman from Halifax, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken no part in the debate) who reports so many Bills to alter and amend the Law, with all his legal ability could not show that the Road was not the subject of sale.

After Mr. Haughton had replied to Mr. Shepard, Mr. Moore of Halifax remarked as follows:

Mr. Moore said, that he had not intended to say a word in reference to the matter under debate—that he had been of counsel against Mr. Rives and had desired that the debate should be conducted by others, on the character of the memorial and the propriety of its reference, but that he felt himself called upon in a special manner by the remarks of the gentleman from Wake, to reply to a portion at least of his Speech—He had risen, he said, with a view to answer the legal argument of the gentleman, but whilst up he would avail himself of the occasion to introduce to the gentleman a little pamphlet entitled a memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention to the Legislature of 1838, signed, among others, by R. M. Saunders as chairman, and Louis D. Henry. He supposed the gentleman from Wake, from the charge on the Whig party, was ignorant of the existence of its contents, and he tendered it him for his perusal. It contained recommendation and request to the Legislature to endorse the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bonds to the amount of $500,000, also for that body to subscribe four fifths of the capital stock of two millions to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, making the sum proposed and requested to be advanced by the State sixteen hundred thousand dollars, besides various other projects of improvement, to meet which the memorial proposed that the State should borrow three millions of dollars. After this, and *immediately* thereafter, the Democratic party had selected as the fittest of these distinguished men for the office of Governor, the chairman Mr. Saunders, who was beaten; but the party did not attribute his defeat to his internal Improvement notions, and as the next fittest candidate for that high office, they selected the next Democratic signer, Mr. Henry, who was also defeated. Even then they found nothing in his defeat, which diverted their choice from the advocates of the scheme, but sought their third and last candidate, the clamented Mr. Hoke, out of the ranks of those who had voted for the endorsement of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, and also for the subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road of sixteen hundred thousand dollars. With what grace then, asked Mr. Moore, could the charge be made that the Rail Road embarrassments were the results of Whig caucusses? The Democratic party had honored or attempted to honor those of the party who were warmest and most distinguished advocates of State connection with Rail Roads. Mr. M. desired to say that he cast no reproach upon the conduct of the signers of that memorial or any one of them. He doubted not that they were influenced by noble and elevated feelings such as became North Carolinians, devoted to the advancement of the prosperity, wealth and glory of our State.

In reply to Mr. Shepard's allusion to his (Mr. Moore's) introducing so many bills to revise and improve the law, he could only answer that that was the very thing for which he came to the Legislature. And if in a long practice he had discovered defects in the law, it was his duty to amend them. He admitted he acquired some little reputation that way, but was not sure that it advanced him much, but he believed that the bent of his inclination lay that way and perhaps he was fitter for that than any thing else, and he thought that the gentleman would do well to consult the inclination of his genius and make himself as useful as he could, and if he believed that he could be more useful in that line, he ought to devote himself to the improvement of the Literature and the Schools of the State. In regard to the [illegible]

perty costing over $2,000,000, and because they pay semi-annually an interest of three per cent. This mortgage it will be remembered, is upon the very investment itself. And as to that investment, the Governor expresses the belief, founded upon the successful operation of the Bond, that if the Company be indulged for a few years, it will be able to meet its liabilities and appreciate the value of its stock.

SENATE.—Monday, Dec. 9.

The following Resolution offered by Mr. Cameron, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, be directed to furnish the House with a statement of the amount of Stock in said Company owned by individuals residing in North Carolina; also, the amount owned by persons residing in other States.

Mr. Worth presented a Bill to amend an Act to change the location of the Court House of the County of Montgomery and for other purposes.

Mr. Biggs presented a Bill to transfer the Fund for Internal Improvement to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina—referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Woodfin presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to Courts of Equity—referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker presented to the Senate the report of the Treasurer, relative to the names of the obligors of the Bonds given to indemnify the State against any loss, that may come to the same, in consequence of the endorsement by the State of the Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for $500,000, and the sum for which each obligor is liable.—Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson presented a Resolution, which was adopted, requesting His Excellency the Governor, to furnish a copy of the mortgage taken to secure the State from the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, under the act of 1838-'39 and 1840-'41, and also a copy of the Bonds taken from individuals under the act of 1840.

SENATE.—Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Shepard from the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Elections, reported a Bill to change the time for holding the Elections for Governor, Members of Congress, Members of the General Assembly, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the County, and Superior Courts, to the *last Thursday in April* in each successive year.

Mr. Halsey, presented the following Resolution, which passed its first reading:

Resolved, That the Governor and his successors in office, be authorized, and they are hereby required, to have placed at the graves of all Members of the Legislature, that have been, or hereafter may be interred in the City of Raleigh whose remains are not intended to be removed by their friends, a suitable pair of Grave Stones, containing the name, age and County he represented. And that he draw upon the Treasury for the amount therefor, which amount shall be allowed the Treasurer in the settlement of his Public Accounts.

Mr. Francis presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Whereas, by the thirteenth section of an Act of Congress, approved 13th of June, 1836, and entitled "An Act to regulate the deposites of the public money," it was enacted that the money which should be in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, should be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and by the fourteenth section of the said Act, the said deposites were directed to be made as follows, one quarter part on the 1st of January, 1837, or as soon thereafter as may be, one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first day of July; and one quarter part on the first day of October of the same year: And whereas after the payment of the first three instalments, by an Act of Congress in that behalf made, the payment of the remaining instalment was postponed and has never yet been paid: And whereas it appears by a report of the Public Treasurer of this State, that the Treasurer has borrowed of the Fund for Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund the sum of seventy thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents, during the past fiscal year, in order to meet demands upon the Treasury of the State; and also that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars must be provided before the next Session of the General Assembly, in order to meet the liabilities of the State beyond the usual expenditures for the support of the State Government:

And whereas, it appears by the message of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress at their present Session, that there will be in the Treasury of the United States, at the end of the present fiscal year, a surplus beyond the current demands upon the Revenue of more than seven millions of dollars; and, consequently, it appears that the necessities of the Government of the United States do not require a further postponement of the deposite of the said fourth instalment—the immediate payment of which is necessary, so far as this State is concerned, to meet extraordinary demands upon her Revenue without recourse to additional taxes upon her people—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State [illegible]

Mr. Boyden, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Bill to prohibit the levying of Executions upon Growing Crops until said Crops are matured, with an amendment.

The Resolution authorizing the Governor to erect gravestones to deceased Members, who are or may hereafter be interred in this City, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Worth, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of bringing before Congress the rebuilding of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be respectfully requested to urge upon their respective bodies the expediency and necessity of making a sufficient appropriation for re-building the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to transmit to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the foregoing Report and Resolution.

The rule was suspended, so as to read these Resolutions three times. They were read accordingly, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On the second reading, Mr. Francis moved to amend the first Resolution, by adding after the word Charlotte, "or at some convenient point in Western North Carolina;" which did not prevail.

Mr. Waddell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of prosecuting defaulting Officers in making returns of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, reported a Bill to punish the same.

Mr. Waddell, from the same Committee, made sundry reports and amendments to the following Bills:

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to Poor Debtors.

To prevent frauds in levying Executions issued by a single Magistrate upon lands, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under Executions.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a copy of the mortgage taken to secure the State, from the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, under the Act of 1838-'39 and 1840-'41; and also, a copy of the Bonds taken from individuals under the Act of 1840. The Communication and Documents were ordered to be printed.

The following Bills and Resolutions passed their third reading and were ordered to be engrossed.

To amend an Act changing the location of the Court-house of the County of Montgomery.

To alter the mode of appointing Constables in Beaufort County.

To provide for a vacancy in the office of County Surveyor.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House, to raise a Joint Select Committee of four, to inquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Whereupon, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Shepard, Cameron, Boyden and Edwards.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the Bill to locate the residence of the Judges of the Superior Courts, hereafter to be elected, in some one County of the Circuit where the vacancy occurs, and recommended its passage. The said Report and Bill were, on motion of Mr. Ellis, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

[Mr. Moore is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the Report on this Bill, as well as several others already made to the House, show him to be a man of untiring energy of character, possessing both legal and literary acquirements of the first order—and as an evidence of the efficiency and satisfaction of his labors as Chairman of this Committee, the motion to print his Report came from a political opponent (Mr. Ellis.) It was the same with a Report of his made, last Friday, when Mr. Kirk moved to print. Mr. M. in his Report on this Bill, states that the Bill does not affect Judges already elected, but applies to future Judges only. That there are now ten Judges in the State, of whom, six reside in one District, that in four of the seven districts there is no Judge resident. That the evil is likely to increase, so that in a short time there will be no Judge in the East. That now there are but *two*, East of Chapel Hill. It argues, that the operation of the Bill will not be to select the Judge out of the District, but from the whole State. That, if it should operate so as to diminish the range for selection it would do so, no further than to confine the selection for three Eastern Districts to the Eastern part of the State, and would leave the selection of the other four to the whole State.

It argues, that the selection of Judges, one from each District, would not, even if that should be the result, destroy the respectability of the Judiciary, and appeals to a view of the State itself to refute such a position. It affirms, that if every Office were now vacant, as good a selection, at least, would be made, if a Judge was to come from each District. It sets forth the evils of expense and delay attending applications to judges in vacation, and declares such delays and expences to amount to a denial of Justice.]

Mr. Moore, from the same Committee, reported the Bill on forms of Criminal Pleading with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in, and the Bills as amended read the second time and passed.

Mr. Moore, from the same Committee, to whom the consideration of the subject had been referred, reported [illegible]

[illegible] Wilder and Martin, the Committee on the part of the House, to enquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a Resolution, instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to inquire into the expediency of exempting Justices of the Peace from working on the highways.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the House took up the Bill to establish a new County by the name of Graham, out of the Counties of Iredell, Mecklenburg and Cleveland; it was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Haughton, laid on the table until the 4th of March next, by a vote of 59 to 52.

Mr. Washington introduced a Bill to amend the Act relative to Common Schools. [This Bill proposes to levy a tax to the amount received from the Literary Board for Common Schools in those Counties which accept the fund appropriated for Common Schools.]

Mr. Moore introduced a Bill concerning Writ of Replevin—referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following Bills and Resolutions passed their third reading and were ordered to be engrossed:

Bill concerning final process in actions of Detinue.

On forms of Criminal Pleading.

To establish a public Road in the County of Buncombe and to make an appropriation of $1000 therefor.

Resolution relating to Smithville in Brunswick County.

SENATE.—Friday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following Report:

The committee on Finance have proceeded, according to the provisions of the 7th section of the 115th chapter of the Revised Statutes, to inspect the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Comptroller, and carefully to examine the exact condition of the statement, and condition of the deposites made in the Banks by the Treasurer, and to ascertain the amount of money and funds of the State in the Treasury and Banks, and respectfully submit the following report, as the result of their investigation:

The condition of the books and vouchers of the Treasurer and Comptroller is generally such as the law requires. The books all balance with accuracy, and correspond with the printed Reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller, with the exception of an amount of 650 dollars, which is credited to the Cape Fear Navigation Company; whereas it should have been to the Roanoke Navigation Company; that the amount of deposites in the Banks corresponds with the Treasurer's statement; that the amount of Treasury notes in the Office of the Treasury was $63 63½, which your committee burnt by authority of a resolution of the General Assembly.

The committee, in the further progress of their labours, ascertained, what appeared to them at the time, a payment of $81 to James Page, late door keeper to the House of Commons, more than he was entitled to. The committee desiring to investigate this subject, and the General Assembly having given them power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, submit the following testimony, taken in pursuance of the resolution of the two branches of the Legislature, which testimony is intended as a part of this report. The committee forbear the expression of any opinion as to the person to be held liable for the deficiency, further than to say that two certificates were found on file, one signed by the Principal Clerk of the last House of Commons, for $81, and paid by the late Treasurer Hinton, and the other for $228, and signed by the Speaker of the late House of Commons, both in favour of door keeper Page, and endorsed by him: but the committee are unanimous in the opinion, that the State, as the matter now stands, has lost $81. Deposition of James Page, marked A, Deposition of Green Hill, marked B. Deposition of Camillus Saunders, marked C, Deposition W. F. Collins, marked D.

A. DOCKERY, C. C. F.

[We have not room for the depositions; but it appears, that Page was entitled to $228 for his services as Doorkeeper to the last Legislature. That during the session he drew in part of his pay, $81, which was paid him (by Col. Birdsall, Clerk to Treasurer Hinton, before he went out of office,) by virtue of a certificate of L. H. Marsteller, Clerk of the House.—At the end of the session, he presented to Col. Wheeler, the new Treasurer, the Speaker's warrant for $228, from which, he swears, the $81 was deducted by Col. W. He swears that he is certain it was deducted, for when he presented the warrant, Wheeler asked him how much he had received? and on his replying $81, Wheeler made the calculation and paid him the balance. He swears that he has been three times at Raleigh since that time, and twice received money from Wheeler, without any intimation from him that he had been overpaid. That when he first heard of the mistake, as discovered by the Finance Committee, he told Wheeler of it, who replied, "content yourself, they have only told you of it to scare you, there will be nothing done about it."

Green Hill swears, that shortly after the last Legislature, Wheeler told him that he had paid Page too much, and asked him the name of Page's Post Office, as he wished to write to him on the subject, and asked if Page was a responsible man, and able to pay it back? He told Wheeler he thought Page responsible and honest, and that he would return the money if made sensible of the mistake.

Camillus Saunders, Wheeler's Clerk, recollects the receipt and filing away of the warrant, but does not recollect of any reduction, or conversation on the subject, at that or any other time, between Page and the Treasurer. He has an indistinct recollection of [illegible]

[illegible] Before the vote was taken, Mr. Guthrie remarked, that he should support the motion of his friend from Northampton, for one solitary reason: he had friends both personal and political, who had been taken in by their adversaries in a recent contest, of a very disastrous nature, and he thought it was nothing but fair, that they should have an opportunity of getting their money back.

The question recurring on the passage of the Bill the second reading, the same was amended, on motion of Mr. N. Wilson, by striking out the word "imprisonment," where it reads *fine and imprisonment*. The bill then passed its second reading.

SENATE.—Saturday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Elliott,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to revise and consolidate the Acts of Assembly in relation to Common Schools, and suggest such amendments as may appear necessary.

Mr. Cowper, a bill compelling the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts to issue Executions within a certain time after the rise of their respective Courts. Referred.

Mr. Boyden, a bill in favor of Poor Debtors.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the Governor was called on for a detailed statement of expenses of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards for two years past.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to amend an Act securing the State against any and every liability incurred from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same; which was, on motion of Mr. Waddell, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill to change the location of Lincoln Court House, passed its second reading, after the rejection, 27 to 20, of a motion to amend by substituting a bill to change the dividing line between Lincoln and Catawba.

Monday was fixed on for electing Trustees of the University, to fill vacancies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cherry, from the Joint Select Committe appointed to inquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, made a Report, which was ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print. The Committee declare the Company totally insolvent.

Mr. Puryear, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill providing for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Fleming, on the part of the minority, made a counter Report to this bill, which was read.

Mr. Washington, Chairman of the Committee, said that he did not entirely concur with either the majority or the minority on this bill, for reasons which he might hereafter state. The bill, said he, is undoubtedly one of great importance. Its passage was deemed by its friends indispensably necessary to the existence of the Company; and it was certainly calculated powerfully to affect, for good or ill, not only that Company, but all similar enterprizes, and also the interest of the State and other creditors of those Companies. His friend from Halifax, (Mr. Moore,) who had introduced the bill, and who felt a deep interest in its fate, being at present absent from the city, he moved that it be laid on the table, be printed, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Kirk moved the printing of the minority Report, and Mr. Graves the printing also of the majority Report.

Mr. Fleming strenuously contended for the printing of his Report.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell opposed the printing of either, as a useless expense, and as furnishing ideas and even language, to members, for one or two day's debate.

Mr. Fleming replied, that Mr. C. had become all of a sudden very economical. It was he that had proposed the printing of ten copies for each member of the Governor's Message. He contended that his Report advocated the principle of making private property of Stockholders responsible for the debts of corporations, which he wished incorporated in this bill "to provide against the people being swindled again by these corporations."

Mr. Caldwell retorted, that when the gentleman from Yancey, whose Report it is now proposed to print, gets to be Governor of the State, and places before the Assembly a document as important, and discussing as ably great questions in which the State is so vitally interested, as the late Message of Gov. Morehead, he would, if he should have the honor of a seat here, move for the printing of ten copies of the then Governor's Message for each member. He commented ironically on the *ability*, and the *chaste* and *beautiful* language of Mr. Fleming's Report.

After a few remarks from Mr. Mills, the House ordered the printing of the bill, but refused to print the Reports, by a vote of 70 to 37.

Mr. R. T. Paine, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Homestead Bill, reported the same with sundry amendments. On motion of Mr. Foy, it was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Wilder,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the ways and means of the State of North Carolina to meet the liabilities which will be chargeable upon her Treasury for the next two years; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A Message from the Governor, transmitting the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trus[illegible]

[illegible] o fill

[illegible] N. L. Williams, D. F. Caldwell, W. W. Cherry, R. M. Pearson, Pleas. G. Stowe, Alexander Little, Robert Strange, Cullen Graves, Edward Scull, J. J. Daniel, J. C. L. A. W. H. Washington, and Michael Sheets were nominated. Mr. Daniel nominated Mr. Sheppard, but withdrew it at the request of [illegible]

Mr. Lenoir, from the Committee on [illegible] and Grievances, reported unfavorably on [illegible] on of the citizens of Cumberland county, [illegible] on to the bill to incorporate the [illegible] nace. Report concurred in.

The bill to prevent setting on Fire [illegible] was read the second time, and amended [illegible] Mr. Graves, and the passage of the bill [illegible] and were acted on.

Mr. Cowper said, that as [illegible] sons could not be present yesterday [illegible] have yesterday to appeal [illegible] from other to offer. Does not the [illegible] this Caswell law, and is not this House [illegible] politicated? ers of the *early settlement* of some [illegible] ected? ers considered. Mrs. Yeo, [illegible] iate- Bowman, Mr. [illegible] ders with B. [illegible] ite- ly adjourned for the [illegible] sue- cessful candidate.

But, to be serious, said Mr. C. I have not known any good to result from attempts to [illegible] upon the morals of our citizens. Why, Mr. Speaker, you have on your Statute Book a law making [illegible] a misdemeanor, and inflicting a [illegible] on the violators of it. Yet, [illegible] has it stopped. So, too, [illegible] Gaming Houses were granted by a *license*, there was only *one* in this city; now, there are at least a *dozen!* I therefore do hope that this bill will not pass, and that the one offered by the gentleman from Rockingham, Mr. Reginald, the title of which was changed by my motion, so as to read a bill in favor [illegible] to enable the free and independent citizens of this State to fight in person, will be adopted. Then, our constituents will be [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] *fight it out better or worse!*

The House passed the bill.—Yeas 70, Nays 40.

Mr. Mangum.—The Washington correspondent of the "North American," under date of December 4, pays a [illegible] e to the public character of the Presiding Officer of the Senate in the following remarks:

[illegible] on motion of Mr. Benton, the 24th Rule was so modified as to resume the usual process of appointing the standing committees by ballot, and that business was entrusted to the President of the Senate—a gentleman in whose impartiality and discrimination the body has come justly to place the most entire confidence. The fact forms a [illegible] Mr. Mangum in such a light, as, [illegible] a singularly enviable praise. No [illegible] man is [illegible] acquainted with whatever party [illegible] of feeling or purpose [illegible] that can be [illegible] of courtesy or [illegible] which he owes officially to courtesy or [illegible] as the chief of a public body.

Communications.

Nov. 30, 1844.

Mr. Editor: The character of that great Whig, John Somers, who, for his transcendent services in behalf of the people about the year 1688, was elevated to a seat in the House of Lords, composes one of the best exemplars recorded on the instructive pages of English History. It is much to be lamented that a more enlarged account of his life has not been transmitted to our times. A few political tracts, which, though said to discover a consummate acquaintance with the English Constitution, derived most of their interest from being contemporary with the events which called for their production; a cursory notice from Burnet that upon sundry important occasions in Parliament he spoke with singular ability; form much the most voluminous part of the testimony upon which we are called to pass an opinion on the talents, whether for writing or for oratory, possessed by this extraordinary man. His name, however, can never be forgotten, so long as to the benefactors of their species shall be conceded a just and grateful memory. Inseparably connected with one of the great landmarks in the progress of constitutional liberty, it can only perish in the event of some tremendous moral catastrophe which shall affect not only one nation, or one tongue, but must blot into hopeless oblivion all that civilization under every sun has learned in the science of government during almost two hundred years. Although the Bill of Rights, presented by the Lords and Commons of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange, has been attributed to the pen of Lord Somers, far other considerations than an allusion to this distinguished service to humanity, have influenced me to mention his name in this place. I fancy that I have discovered something in the life of this—one of the Fathers of Whig Doctrines,—which may not be unsusceptible of improvement at the present juncture. I refer to that philosophy with which he gave his influence to the moderation of the prevalent passion of the times; whether from appearances, he had reason to fear that order might become degraded into tyranny, or on the other hand, that liberty might be debauched into license. During the reign of the Second James his course was plainly checked out by the lawless attempts of that power-loving prince; but when the Whigs had hurled the last male of the line of Stuarts from a station whose duties he had violated, it became infinitely more difficult to carry out his principles by restraining a victorious party, and laying down the just "hitherto and no farther" which should limit their political action. Extraordinary, however, as was the duty attaching to his position, Posterity has decided that he acquitted himself of its obligations with eminent success. Rare constitutional erudition, and practical philosophy of life, contributed to give Lord Somers unusual influence upon the deliberations of the Party to which he was attached; an influence which he successfully exerted in repressing the transports of the victorious Liberals, and thereby conferring a permanency upon the benefits resulting from the Revolution of 1688, which is to be looked for in vain among the effects of the great civil contest which had occurred about the middle of the same century. If it afterwards happened that the fickleness of an ungrateful people, supported by the frigid temper of a most selfish monarch, raised an unprovoked persecution around the head of this great man, the circumstance only adds another shade of venerableness to a character on whose merits, at the distance of one hundred and sixty years, we may well pass the verdict of History, and say that at an era rendered illustrious by the abilities of its contemporaries, erect above his compeers, both in the endowments of the mind and the virtues of the heart, towers the form of John, Lord Somers—the Spirit of the Age. We have learned to speak of him as of one who had an important mission upon earth to perform, and who performed it; and I have such a confidence in futurity as to believe, that in whatever tongue his name may hereafter be pronounced, whatever may be the character in which it shall be written, there will not be wanting some gallant spirit to acknowledge the great obligations under which all of us who now are, or who ever hereafter shall be, in the enjoyment of civil liberty, he to this great and good man. Although his bones are mouldering to dust in the soil of our Fatherland, "his spirit walks abroad," has a home wherever there is liberty, acts a conspicuous part wherever there may be a contest for the rights of the People, and serves to augment

——those deep and sweeping thoughts
Which o'erpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.

But in what particular, Mr. Editor, are we profited by contemplating the pattern of so worthy a life? If history be a philosophy which instructs by example, it surely becomes us well to consider, what great principle, that may perhaps be applied in some crisis of our own fortunes, may be extracted from the course pursued by Lord Somers? Is he to be admired because he was contemporary with the Revolution of 1688? If so, we can gain nothing from a contemplation of his character, since he was rendered illustrious by the accident of his birth. Do we reverence his name entirely because he perilled his life in endeavoring to deprive James the Second of an abused authority? If this question be answered in the affirmative, then he can be considered as only a sharer of that glory, if any there be, which is attached to the names of all who in every age may have accomplished or projected a redress of public grievances, whatever may have been their actuating motive. Fortunately, the world is old enough to have learned, that an effect good in itself may spring from a very bad cause, and that men are not to be judged so much by their actions as by the motives which produced them. Examined by this rule, the life of Lord Somers radiates greater brilliance than ever; and we learn that the love of liberty, prompting him during one period of the Revolution to act with those who were for resorting to the last refuge from tyranny, is in truth not more to be admired under these circumstances, than when at another time, it led him to check the intemperance of that party in whose front ranks he had stood during the former part of the contest. Lord Somers may be more known to history from having borne a conspicuous part in great events, but I am sure that to those who have studied his character, it derives but little additional merit from those accidental circumstances, which, though they may have served to call them into illustrious activity, can by no means be said to have created those principles which constituted the unwavering rule of his life. It is this confidence, generated by the lives of good men, that whenever the time of trial shall arrive, they will be found acting so as to command the veneration of their species, which constitutes that gem of philosophy contained in the exquisite Latin sentence which was recited with so much effect by Mr. Webster in his late oration at Bunker Hill; *pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est.* We are certainly not all born to take shares in extraordinary events; the part which we may act may be unknown—may be even unimportant to posterity, but nevertheless there is a certain *norma vivendi*, a rule of action, which is to all intents as much to be admired in him who treads the paths of private life, as in him whose splendid achievements in behalf of mankind may, after the lapse of centuries, attract the gaze and challenge the admiration of history.

We repeat, then, that the crowning glory of Lord Somers' character springs from his endeavors to oppose the prevailing power, as soon as he conceived that it had accomplished its legitimate purposes; and, as a necessary corollary to this principle, we maintain that there is no man, nor set of men, who conscientiously resist a tendency, liable from the peculiar structure of a polity to abuse, but deserve well at the hands of their contemporaries and of posterity.

Tyranny, Order, Liberty, and License, are four words which it should always be remembered are properly arranged in circular series; the first and third, the second and fourth of which are the complete antipodes of each other, but as the second and third are nearly synonymous, so also do the first and last considerably approximate in signification, and Order is not more certainly a consequence of Liberty, than is License the sure forerunner of Tyranny. From this very simple formula may be clearly deduced the duties of good citizens under every variety of government. If they should happen to be subject of monarchies, as the natural inclination of such [illegible] ties is to tyranny, they should discover a strong [illegible] ing to the rights of the people. If, on the contrary, they should be citizens of republics, a class of [illegible] ernments in which liberty is the most prominent [illegible] ture, as the natural tendency here is to democra[illegible] and license, the great proportion of honesty and [illegible] telligence will be found discovering propensities [illegible] doctrines conservative of Law and Order.

For fear it may be imagined that in laying [illegible] these rules we have relied too much upon a fact[illegible] and unnatural arrangement of the four words given above, let us instance two governments which [illegible] each represent one of the principles denoted by [illegible] expressions Order and Liberty: Great Britain as [illegible] sonifying the former, and the United States as an [illegible] lustration of the latter. The subjects of the former and the Whigs; the former of which advocate the most extreme doctrines of monarchy, as that the crown is held by divine right, and that the liberty of the people is so much abstracted from the prerogative of the King, together with many other similar opinions which republicans think themselves warranted in calling absurd: while the latter form a [illegible] of constitutional reformers, leaning towards liberty and seizing upon every opportunity to balance the government by additions to the rights enjoyed by the people. In our country the case is reversed: the [illegible] dency of our political institutions is to the [illegible] ment of license, and the parties which divide [illegible] themselves respectively Whig and Democratic; these, the Whigs are essentially the advocates of Order, and the supporters of Law, while their opponents profess to believe that the country is governed too much, and that the people do not so much require the restraints imposed by the Constitution and the Legislature. At first sight it might be supposed that, as, though in far different degrees, the Tories in England and the Whigs in the United States manifested a leaning to government, they are identical in principle, but on more deliberate examination this must be allowed to be an unreal analogy. The true method of discovering the degree of correspondence which exists between the several parties, is obtained in a solution of the question—which of them is the advocate of the most powerful feature in the different governments? Most undeniably, the Tories in England and the Democratic Party in America, while the Whigs neither fawn on the power of the Crown and Aristocracy in Great Britain, nor in the United States repose under the broad and inviting shadow of popular favor, but lend all their energies to the strengthening of those departments of government, which, from the peculiarities of the several constitutions are weak and destitute of popular vigor. Had the party, which upholds Law and Order in Rhode Island, which in several other States is the advocate of the payment of honest debts, and which in every pulsation of its mighty heart is loyal to the Union, existed in 1832, it would have proved an addition to the forces of the Pacificmentarians of 1688 it would have co-operated in the expulsion of James; and in more recent times would have assisted in passing the Reform Bill. Under similar circumstances the Democracy, comprehending in its ranks [illegible] ley ranks the Dorrites of the North, and the Repudiators and Nullifiers of the South, and which over the country delights to recommend itself to the people as the largest-liberty, the too much-governed party; would have gathered around the [illegible] standard at Nottingham, have been defeated at the Boyne, and divided in the minority on the memorable 4th June 1832. If it be true, then, that the Tory and Democratic parties represent the prominent [illegible] defects in their respective governments, it must follow as a necessary consequence, that the Whigs of England, and more especially their brethren of the same name in America, will never hold the reins of political power for any long consecutive period. And then the desire of some important object will produce an election similar to that of 1832 in England, or notorious dishonesty in public officers, and want of skill and economy in the administration of government, leading to extensive financial distress, will rouse this nation into action similar to that taken in 1840; but as a general rule, the Prime Minister of Great Britain will be a Tory, and the President of the United States a Democrat. As has been the history of the past so will be that of the future. Power will pamper its flattering menials, and it is but a least matter in the world whether they call themselves Democrats, and in popular governments use fustian bombast in praise of their creed, prescribe it on the faith of no ordinary experience, as "sovereign'st thing on earth" for every malady affecting either the head or the heart; or the extreme right of High Toryism, they be known as "Tory England," and unblushingly discover the most [illegible] sentiments on the subject of monarchical institutions in the twaddle of "Historic Fancies," or be delivered of pseudo-poems in praise of those good old times when the crown of England adorned the brow of "Heaven anointed Kings." The Whig Party of England then, occupy the position filled by [illegible] Somers previous to the successful termination of the Revolution, whilst the course dictated to him by the same principles after that event is identical with that followed by Whigs in the United States. England Liberals justly fear that the sacred fire may go out upon the altar of Liberty: American Conservatives feel it to be their duty to prevent that flame which now diffuses a genial warmth from becoming ungovernable, lest the element, which under control is one of the greatest blessings of life, may itself be transformed into a furious and irresistibe agent of destruction.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the destiny which it has been allotted to the Whig Party to fulfil; and hence I conclude, that in whatever point this duty shall be neglected, and to the same extent that this great object shall be lost sight of, so much will posterity detract from that meed which, with the certainty of fate, awards to all who have deserved well in the cause of humanity. Viewing the subject in this light, I find it impossible that Whigs can at this or at any other time desert those colours under which, with so great honor to themselves, they have been rangedfor many years. If among the principles proposed by the Native Americans, they should recognize [illegible] one as calling for their co-operation with that party, I cannot tell why this assistance may not be given with a protestation that it is not thereby intended to subscribe to other opinions which may be equally articles of faith with their allies. To cry with a Turk that "there is but one God," does not, surely, lead the Christian to the conclusion which he may draw that "Mahomet is his prophet"; no more should Whigs consider themselves under obligations to preach up a sectarian crusade, if, with the Native Americans, they believe that the term of residence previous to naturalization should be extended to twenty-one years. The latter is an object eminently conservative in its nature, and therefore worthy of the tenets of the Whig Party; but to mingle with the question discussions of the relative merits of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, is in my humble opinion a measure greatly to be deprecated. I very much lament that many of the most influential Whig journals throughout the Union seem inclined to pursue this course. It is much easier to break up the bitter fountains of religious controversy, than close them when they have once been unsealed, ever again effectually to close them. I will not suggest to your readers the many instances in history where religious persecutions have for centuries entailed a political curse upon the nations in which they occurred: such examples are common, and it may be doubted whether there ever was a case in which this has not been the melancholy result. Let the holy light of religious charity be once put out among a people, and "I know not where is the Promethean heat that can that light relume." For one, sir, I do not desire to make any distinction between my Roman Catholic and my Protestant fellow citizens; it is enough for me to know, that they are cordially attached to our political institutions, and are actuated by a sincere wish to perform the parts of good republicans. If this be the case, it makes little difference whether they cling to a faith for which their ancestors perished in the massacres in Piedmont, or died in the battle of Ivry; whether during a succession of generations they learned to prize religious liberty when stalking forth the Covenant amidst the lakes and mountains of Scotland, or in times more recent, after a struggle a Catholic oppressed against Protestant oppressor were exiled for the share which they took in the Irish rebellion of 1798.

Without a testimony more convincing than that which is at present before me, I cannot bring myself to believe, that the alliance of Roman Catholicism with civil despotism in times past, is calculated to beget suspicion with regard to the future. That heretofore it has been more opposed to the progress [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1844.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our Reporter enables us to furnish the interesting proceedings of Friday, Saturday, and Monday. The curious affair of the Treasurer, Col. Wheeler, will attract attention. Our Reporter writes that there are further facts, which will appear soon. It is proper to remark, that Page and Saunders, of those examined, are Locofocos.

HOUSE—MONDAY, Dec. 15.

The names of Alex'r Little, J. J. Daniel, Robert Strange, and Edward Stanly were withdrawn from the nominations made on Saturday for Trustees of the University.

Mr. McNair introduced a bill relative to obstructing the Rivers in Richmond county. Referred.

Mr. Cherry, on the part of the Select Committee on Rail Roads, made a report on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The Committee recommend the State to sell the Road, and introduced a bill to carry their recommendation into effect. The bill and report were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Lord, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election on to-morrow at 12 o'clock for a Treasurer of the State, and informing them Charles L. Hinton is in nomination for the appointment.

Mr. Brogden nominated John H. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. Scales,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund be instructed to inquire into the expediency of applying a portion of the net annual income of the Literary Fund to the education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind portion of the population of our State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Atkins introduced a long Preamble with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That in our opinion the Territory of Texas ought to be annexed to the United States as speedily as possible: Provided, the same can be effected without any compromise of the rights, the interest, and the honor of the Union.

Mr. Scales moved that they be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday week.

Mr. D. A. Barnes said, he had no idea of consenting to the waste of money and time in discussing the merits of the question involved in the resolution, and therefore moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair ruled this motion out of order.

Mr. Puryear, if in order, moved to lay it on the table until the 4th of March next.

Mr. Thos. Wilson moved to amend the motion by *rejecting* the Preamble and Resolution. Upon this question, Mr. Shepard demanded the yeas and nays.

The Locos here jumped up on all sides of the House, and in their remarks called on the Whig party to meet this question, and not dodge it in this way.

The Whigs contended, that it was evidently introduced to prolong the Session, and that as no good was to result to the people of this State by discussing this exciting subject, they were therefore for throwing it out of the House at once.

Mr. Atkins, the introducer, remarked, that he did not suppose the Whigs were afraid to meet this or any other question, and did therefore hope, they (the Whigs) would not *reject* his Preamble and Resolution, for, said Mr. A., the Texas question is one on which the people of this country have *already* decided—it is now before Congress, and he thought the Legislature ought to take some action on the subject.

Mr. Haughton here rose and said, Mr. Speaker, I have only one remark to make, and that is, that the gentleman from Cumberland acknowledges that the people have *already* given a decision on this Texas question. They *have*, sir, so far as North Carolina is concerned, and *she* has spoken *decidedly* against the annexation, and therefore, sir, it will be useless to waste her means in agitating it now.

Mr. Ellis was about to address the House, when the Speaker cut off the debate by announcing the hour of 12, when the two Houses agreed to go into an election for four Trustees of the University. Whereupon, the House proceeded to the election, which resulted as follows:

W. W. Cherry 104; W. H. Washington 90; Calvin Graves 112; W. W. Avery 63; N. J. Williams 45; Thos. G. Stowe 58; R. M. Pearson 51; Cad. Jones, Sen. 43; Alex'r Wilson 29; M. Francis 25; R. S. Mason 21; D. F. Caldwell 12; J. P. Leak 1.

This is the result of the first vote. Messrs. W. W. Cherry, W. H. Washington, and Calvin Graves, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, were declared duly elected.

☞ I have no time to give you any further account of proceedings to-day. Mr. Pondexter is now addressing the House on the Texas Resolution, in reply to Mr. Scales of Rockingham.

P. S.—The Resolution was rejected, 62 to 49.

The bill to change the day of Election from the Fall to the Spring, was rejected in the Senate.

The Inauguration of Gov. Graham is to take place on Wednesday the 1st day of January.

Isaac Joyner, Whig, has taken his seat as the Senator elected in place of Mr. Foreman, deceased.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—The vote for Treasurer had undoubtedly resulted in the election of Col. Charles L. Hinton, though the committee had not reported. A debate going on on the bill to locate Sup. Ct. Judges.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers another very elegant and able communication of our unknown correspondent "HAL," whose beautiful article on the defeat of Mr. Clay was published in the Observer of the 27th ult. The reflections of a mind so deeply embued with the philosophy of History, so intent upon the pursuit of *right* rather than of seeming *expediency*, and so capable of guiding to that right, clothed as they are in so attractive a garb, are refreshing indeed. We welcome them to our columns, as "words in season," and will be glad often to hear from their author.

THE GREAT MAIL.—We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle, that the Rail Road Company refused to take the mail after the 1st of January next, at the price now paid for the service by the department, viz: $220 per mile. They demanded $300 per mile, which we believe is the price paid for precisely similar service elsewhere. The Company is right. There is no reason why labor should be performed in North Carolina for a less price than elsewhere. If any thing, the public spirit of that Company is entitled to a higher reward than others.

It is the cause of the late order to transfer the mail to this route. We learn that it is to be carried at the rate of about 5½ miles an hour. So that from Raleigh to this place, by way of McNeill's Ferry, is to occupy but 10 hours, say from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. And from Raleigh to Columbia in 3¼ hours. The Northern mail is to arrive here at 9 P. M., and the Southern at 10 P. M.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Carolinian either entirely misunderstands, or chooses to misrepresent, the reasons given by Engine Company No. 2, for disbanding. It would be useless, if we had time and room, to go over the ground again. Any one who will refer to the publication of the Company, will see the facts and how they are misrepresented. We will only remark, that the Company asked no favor nor exemption from the Commissioners, and did not choose to submit to be insulted by them.

The Carolinian, in its wisdom, appears to doubt whether the Commissioners have authority to create Fire Companies. They asserted that right in 1828, and again on the 29th of June last, in the very Ordinance for the passage of which the Carolinian defends them. And it is worthy of remark, that the Ordinance of 1828, creating the Fire department and the two Engine Companies, was written by Louis D. Henry, then Magistrate of Police of the Town. As between the Commissioners and Mr. Henry on one side, and the sapient Editor of the North Carolinian on the other, it does not become us to express an opinion upon a point of law.

The gist of the whole matter is this: One of the Engine Companies has been disbanded, and at this season of the year it is of vast importance that no means at the command of the town should be left unemployed to guard against Fire. Are there not some 30 or 40 citizens with public spirit enough to organize a new Company? We trust so. And if there be, they cannot too soon put their hands to it.

THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.—Some of our readers doubtless remember an article somewhat descriptive of this town and vicinity, which we prepared for the Observer of the 6th ult., in answer to questions from a gentleman of Baltimore. In acknowledging the receipt of papers containing that answer, the same gentleman states, that he has laid them before those interested, to whom they were satisfactory: and adds, "It is quite probable that I may live and die in Fayetteville." In the Raleigh Register we find a communication from him, urging upon the Legisbature some system of Internal Improvements, and stating the desire of himself and others to locate themselves in North Carolina, to which, he says, they might bring "half a million of dollars of capital." What an acquisition to Fayetteville would be the settlement amongst us of a number of public spirited gentlemen with such a capital! How rapidly would she advance to that position for which Nature designed her, and to which she has not already arrived only for the want of enterprize and capital! We need not say how gladly they would be welcomed among us.

In the following communication which he encloses for the Observer, will be found some striking views:

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Your geographical and statistical essay relative to Fayetteville, of the 6th November, is a most interesting paper to readers at a distance from, and but slightly acquainted with your town, and its vicinity. As one of this class of your readers, permit me to make the following remarks, resulting from my reflections on reading your essay.

Fayetteville has beauty of location. The traveller in years to come will observe this the more plainly, who wanders out over the swelling bosom of the hills now circumjacent to the town, but then, covered with streets, and buildings, and forming the most airy portion of the city.

Fayetteville is free from those most objectionable characteristics of several of our more noted Southern towns: inundations from the river, and the unpleasant and unwholesome consequences of a want of sufficient elevation to drain the streets and the soil completely. With an elevation of 100 feet above the river Cape Fear at its ordinary height, drainage can be made complete, and the site of the town purified from that deleterious dampness of soil, and those pestiferous collections of filth and water, which cannot be entirely removed with any care and expense in Charleston, Hamburg, Augusta, Mobile, New Orleans, and several other places in the Southern States. As Fayetteville becomes densely built up with brick and stone houses, and her yards and streets covered with pavement, she will become one of the healthiest cities of the earth.

However, streets too wide or too narrow, carelessness in drainage, collections of filth in the streets and yards, and houses of wood, will make any, even the best locations in the Southern States, unhealthy. As to framed or wooden houses, the maxim about them in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and in almost all the larger villages of the middle States, is, that these houses are rather an injury than a benefit to a town. Hence the erection of them is forbidden under an unopposable penalty. Their liability to take fire is the chief objection to such structures: but the rotting of the wood throws out in hot summers sufficient miasma to cause fevers.

It is proposed to extend the limits of the town, as is the tenor of a notice published in the Observer. A question always presents itself in these extensions, thus: how shall the streets be located, and how wide shall they be? If these questions were propounded to me, I should always answer: let the streets be straight, and let them cross at right angles; and be the twelfth of a mile apart; and each square divided in half by a narrow intermediate street. Such things may however be regarded as matters of mere opinion.

The question as to the width of the streets is to be answered with reference to certain facts, and not opinions. Very wide streets, and such streets planted with lines of trees, may in imagination be preferable; but for convenience in business, for cheapness in keeping streets in order, and, on the whole, for pleasure of residence, the 60 feet street of Philadelphia, and the 66 feet street of Baltimore is the best kind of a street. Wide streets are costly, first to pave them, and then to keep them in order, and clean from filth and muddy pools. As to lines of trees in the streets, they breed vermin and insects, and securely shelter flies and mosquitoes. Broadway, New York, is from 70 to 75 feet in width, and it is sufficiently spacious for the chief avenue of that great city. At Baltimore, when the whole new part of the city was laid out in 1822, after much investigation and experiment, the streets were located 66 feet wide, as the best width for a street. Several of these are now opened and built upon; and beauty, cleanliness, suitableness for business, and health, all concur to approve of the plan adopted in 1822.

In conclusion, I will remark, that so long as Fayetteville is destitute of communication to her by rail road, so long will she be deprived of that very advantageous celebrity, which results from being much visited by travellers. There are hundreds of people always travelling about the United States, who by their continued talking about the places they pass through, do them a lasting benefit. Such constant mention helps to give a place notoriety, and to direct to it emigration. W. E. H.

The announced Course of Lectures before the Fayetteville Institute, was opened by the Rev. Mr. Hartson, at the Court House on Tuesday Evening last, before a large and very respectable audience. The Lecturer's subject was the "Science of Life," and his views on this very important topic were presented with very striking originality and force.

The regular night for the delivery of the second Lecture was anticipated, in order to secure a Lecture from the Rev. Mr. Frost, on the Life of Flora McDonald. None who listened to h on the banks of Cross Creek agai that they tread on classic and con kindling with reverence for her w character of her sex, and lent new nity of human nature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The has been elected Governor, and J Governor.

The Senate, 25 votes to 16, h give to the people the election of dent and Vice President. The h a motion to postpone it indefinite then, 78 to 35, postponed it till th

The resolutions directing the Mr. Hoar, the Massachusetts Ag were passed with only one disser House. The Governor immedi Attorney General and Col. Pr Charleston to carry the resolution Hoar, at the suggestion of some c taken his departure before the or to be enforced. He passed throu ty, on his way home, on Tuesda

On this subject the Richmond much force, as follows: "That a most excitable fellow citizens of S have apprehended any danger in limited to the institution of judi testing a Constitutional question dicial authority, is incredible to proceedings appear to us precipit dignity of South Carolina, disre and sovereign State, and injuric holding States, as inevitably ca Abolitionism at the North; alreac rence of recent events, assumin and mustering its forces for new ed efforts. They do nothing for State which Mr. Hoar could not gust moderate men of all section the Abolitionists with the materi and appeals to the passions, whic they want."

The Northern papers inform us driven out of Charleston by a m saved from a coat of tar and fe been prepared, or from worse vio sence of his daughter and the effi more moderate people.

The resolution authorizing his gent to go to Charleston was not Legisiature, as asserted by the N by the Locofoco Legislature wha was Governor.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Shannon; our Minister to Mexico, and that of Shannon with the Mexican Government, excite the most serious fears for the peace of the country, and draw down upon Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Shannon, the strongest rebuke, not only from the Whig press, but from many of their own party. The N. Y. Evening Post, for instance, condemns it very warmly, in the following language, among much more to the same effect:—

"Had an attorney's clerk, trusted with a cause in a justice's court, of the value of five dollars, mismanaged it as this Texas business has been by Messrs. Tyler, Calhoun, Shannon, and Murphy, he might for ever despair of a licence. The whole thing is inexpressibly disgraceful to the country, and would be inexpressibly ludicrous if serious consequences might not follow."

It is stated in the Mobile Register, that Mr. Green, bearer of despatches from Gov. Shannon, says that the Minister "has thought it his duty to close his mission and leave Mexico, waiting only for passports."

A letter to the Editors of the N. O. Picayune, from Jalapa, Mexico, says that the rebellion which has broken out is much more serious than was supposed. five States having declared against Santa Anna, and his own troops deserting him in large numbers, one regiment of 800 men being reduced in that way to its officers and four privates. *Doubtful.*

TEXAS.—It will be seen that Mr. McDuffie has already introduced a resolution for the annexation of Texas, on the principles proposed by the Treaty which was rejected by the Senate last Summer. And that Mr. Benton, (who opposed that Treaty then,) has exhibited his continued hostility to it by introducing a Bill to accomplish the same object in a somewhat different mode, and on different terms. We presume that both will be rejected.

FROM EUROPE.—The Caledonia brings Liverpool papers to the 19th ult. The news is not important.

The Cotton market continues in a quiet state, at extremely low prices. American Cottons 3¾ to 5¼d. (equal to 6 to 10 cents.) This is said to be ½ d. lower than by the previous advices, and the lowest prices ever quoted there. Sales about 35,000 bales a week. The stock on hand is sufficient for nine months' supply, without any of the present crop.

CAPTURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.—A late arrival at New York, brings the extraordinary intelligence, that Capt. Vorhees, of the U. S. Frigate Congress, had captured the Argentine Squadron which was blockading Montevideo, consisting of four armed vessels! The cause of this violent procedure is somewhat involved in doubt, but it is said to have been owing to an insult to our flag by firing into one of our ships. Three of the vessels were afterwards released.

DORRISM.—The case of *Governor* Dorr, as the Locofocos now generally call the celebrated hero of Chepachet, is now actually before the U. S. Supreme Court. F. C. Tredwell, a Lawyer of Portland, Maine, has gone to Washington expressly to move for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring Dorr out of the Penitentiary, that he may sue out a writ of error. The motion was made on Wednesday last.

We know not what may be the end of all this; but if a man is to be made the idol of the dominant party in this country, by a lawless effort to overthrow government by means of an armed mob, we are near the end of all government but such as the mob may give.

It is said that the ultra (or rowdy) portion of the Locofocos at the North, are bent upon organizing a Dorr party, and putting up a Dorr candidate for the Presidency in 1848—(perhaps the hero himself.)—This may startle some of the more decent Locofocos, who never dreamed that they would be dragged down to that "lowest deep."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Hon. Messrs. Mangum, Deberry, and Barringer, will accept our thanks for Public Documents.

OHIO SENATOR.—Thomas Corwin, a distinguished Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress for 6 years from the 4th of March next, in place of Tappan, Loco.

TO WHOSE BENEFIT DOES THE VICTORY ENURE?—This question is discussed in a remarkable manner by a letter writer from Washington to the Charleston Mercury, recommended by that paper in very strong terms, (supposed to be the Hon. Mr. Rhett.) He says that "the Democrats, now that the victory is won, begin to fear,—not the Whigs,—but themselves." He thinks that the new Cabinet will be settled at the Hermitage, and that at the same place it will be settled that Silas Wright, (and not J. C. Calhoun,) is to be the next President of the U. States; that Mr. Calhoun will not be in Polk's Cabinet, or if he is, that he will be surrounded by hostile associates. "You will hardly after the 4th of March next, raise a torch-light procession in Charleston in

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 9th, the Standing Committees were announced by the Chair. They are nearly the same, we believe, as at last Session.

Mr. Rives introduced a call upon the President for any further correspondence in relation to Texas and Mexico. Adopted.

Many subjects of no general importance were acted on, on this and subsequent days.

On Tuesday, Mr. McDuffie introduced a resolution to annex Texas to the U. States in the language and form of the Treaty concluded on the 12th of April last. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Benton immediately gave notice of a bill "to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States."

A short Executive Session was held.

On Wednesday, Mr. Huntington moved a call on the President for further correspondence with France on the Texas question.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, moved an inquiry into the expediency of extending the time required of foreigners to become naturalized, and to guard against fraud in elections.

Mr. Benton introduced his Texas bill, which was referred.

A resolution by Mr. Allen was adopted, 24 to 16, calling on the President for information as to the Negotiation with England respecting Oregon.

On Thursday, Mr. Haywood appeared in his seat.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the President was called on for the amount of the public debt of Texas, and the quantity of land granted and ungranted.

An Executive session was held and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the Committees were announced, very nearly as at last Session, except the committee on Foreign Affairs, which, instead of being six to three against Annexation, is now six to three in favor of it.

Considerable debate arose on the bill to fix a uniform day in all the States for the Presidential Election.

The President's Message was referred to the various appropriate Committees.

On Tuesday, Mr. Adams presented an Abolition petition, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Black of Geo. moved the question of reception. And Mr. Brown of Ind. moved that that question lie on the table.

Mr. Brown's motion was rejected, 99 to 90.

The memorial was then *received*, 107 to 81. And referred, as moved by Mr. Adams, to the Committee, which consists of Messrs. Stetson, Hale, G. W. Jones, A. Stewart, Stephens, McCausten, Chilton, Bower, and Causin.

On Wednesday, the day was consumed in debate on the bill to fix a uniform day for the Presidential Election, and the bill "to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators." The former bill was adopted in committee of the whole; but afterwards, it was found to be so bunglingly written by Dr. Duncan, that Mr. Dromgoole moved a substitute for it, which was ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, many petitions were presented, among others several by Mr. Giddings on abolition, Texas, &c. Their reception was objected to, and members expressing a desire to debate the question of reception, that question was laid over, under the rule to that effect. A direct vote was taken on laying one of them on the table, and it was so laid, 135 to 51.

Mr. Dodge presented a memorial praying for the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State. Referred.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, similar to Mr. McDuffie's in the Senate.

The National Intelligencer thinks that the repeal of the 25th Rule, by which Abolition Petitions are now received in Congress, is *a consideration* in payment for the Abolition support of Polk. It is certainly very strange that the very House that last year adopted the Rule, should now repeal it 108 votes to 80—and that, too, without a word of complaint from those who used to threaten dissolution if it were repealed.

Leavitt, the Editor of the Liberator, (abolition paper,) who was last year turned out of a Reporter's seat in the House of Representatives by Speaker Jones, is *now* installed in one of the best seats, by express permission of the same Speaker.

LUMBER RIVER CANAL.—We understand that the liberal citizens of Wilmington recently raised a fund to pay for a survey of two routes for this proposed Canal to the Cape Fear, and that the Survey being completed, a meeting was held in that town on the 4th inst., to memorialize the Legislature for a Charter, &c. The Chronicle says,—

"Dr. Wm. A. Berry was called to the Chair, and O. G. Parsley appointed Secretary. Alexander McRae addressed the meeting in advocacy of the projected improvement, dwelling upon its importance to Wilmington, as well as to several counties lying in a West and North West direction from us.

"A committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Gilbert Potter, William A. Berry, John McRae, William A. Wright, James T. Miller, Henry Nutt, and Richard Bradley, to memorialize the Legislature for a charter, and to take such further action as they may deem requisite for forwarding the design.

"Two routes for a canal to connect the rivers named have been surveyed by competent engineers, and they

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday last, by the Rev'd Colin Shaw, the Rev. ARCH'D BAKER, of Rockingham, Richmond county, to Miss SARAH E. JAMES, daughter of Hinton James, Esq.

In this county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. NATHAN K. McDUFFIE to Miss MARY J. KING, all of this county.

In Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev'd H. A. Monroe, Mr. ARCH'D McMILLAN to Miss D. A. McDUGALD, all of that county.

In Bladen county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. H. A. Monroe, Dr. D. B. GILLESPIE to Miss SARAH A. DAVIS, daughter of Dr. G. Davis, deceased.

DIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 17th ult., Gen. MICHAEL McLEARY, in the 82d year of his age; a gallant soldier of the Revolution, often a Member of the Legislature, and highly honored and esteemed.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec'r 12, Sch'r Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, R M Orrell, Hall & Hall, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, E J Lilly, J W Baker, Mrs E McIntyre, Cook & Troy, D Johnson, Bond & Breece, M McGary, C Lutterloh, J Waddell, W McIntyre, M McKinnon, P Taylor, J Brown, J E Patterson, and H Branson, of this place: and for H A London, Elliott & Martin, Jenkins & Biles, J & W Murphy, J Murphy & Co, W G Webb, J M Garrett, Elliott, Marsh & Co, Gov. Morehead, Prof. Mitchell, A H Landsay, W Peck, Salisbury Co, J R Draughon, C Hall, and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, Dec'r 13, Steamer Henrietta, with Domestics, &c.

ARRIVED, on Monday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Odd Fellow, with Goods for T S Lutterloh, J C Latta, Rockfish Co, G McNeill, J H & J Martine, J M Rose, J Sandy, J D Williams, E Fuller, D Shaw, Cook & Hodges, Jones & Dunn, H Leete, B Rose, E W Willkings, and J S Grant, of this town; and for W & J Allen, Elliott & Marsh, S E Blackwell, H. & Stockton, Prof. M Fetter, and others of the interior.

Hourly expected, Sch'r Fayetteville, with Boats B. Rush, Post Boy, Diligence, and Henry in tow, with Goods for G W McDonald, J Huske & Son, S W Tillinghast, D A Ray, Stuart & McGary, S T Hawley, D McLaurin, A W Steel, Z Boroughs, and others of this place; and for Hunt & Gunn, J M Worth & Co, F Frieze, P Clingman, A H Lindsey, Jenkins & Biles, T Lineback, J & W Murphy, M Brown, E Belo, J J & A C Blum, and M Boger, of the interior.

☞ Wednesday next being Christmas day, the Observer will be issued on Tuesday. Persons wishing advertisements inserted, will please hand them in by 12 o'clock on Monday.

On Consignment and for Sale,

3 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 bbls. Potatoes,
24 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses,
10 half bbls. ditto ditto. All in fine order.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec'r 16. 1w

WIGS, TOUPETS OR SCALPS,

Or Ornamental Heads of Hair.

MR. QUIRK of New York, has made arrangements to spend Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th December, at Fayetteville, where he will be pleased to receive the calls of all requiring his professional services, at his Room at the Lafayette Hotel.

THOMAS QUIRK,
of No. 490 Broadway, N. Y.

Dec. 16, 1844.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS,

No. 6, SOUTH WATER STREET.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, under the Firm of

SANDFORD & SMITH,

For the transaction of AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit a share of patronage.

Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to and from the interior, and to the purchase and sale of Produce.

THOMAS SANDFORD
WILLIAM L. SMITH

Wilmington, Dec. 13, 1843. 37-6t

NOTICE.

THE LEXINGTON COTTON FACTORY having been consumed by fire in the month of September last, notice is hereby given that all the Property belonging to the Company, will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday, the 21st day of January next. The property consists of an excellent Dwelling House and lot, with all the necessary out-buildings. The main Factory building, the walls of which stand almost as perfect as before the fire, with all the houses occupied by the hands, Store houses and Cotton house, &c. a large 30 or 40 horse power Engine, with pumps attached, 15 or 20 Tons of Cast Metal, several Tons of Shafting Iron, a quantity of Steel, an iron slide Lathe and a cutting Engine (both valuable Machines) with all the other Machines, and parts of machinery, saved from the fire. To any person or company wishing to engage in manufacturing busi-

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 18.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Do. apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl. / No. 1,	$3 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Molasses,	35 a 40
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	4 a 4¾	Rags,	2
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Candles, F. P.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$5½ a $5¾	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	28 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Tin, box, I x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1¾ a 2¼
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 85
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	13½ a 15
Lime,	$1¾ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10. 14 cts. pr lb.

REMARKS.—But little Cotton coming to market, and no improvement in price. Sales at 4 to 4¾. Flax Seed has advanced; sells at 1 10 to 1 25.—Flour 3½ to 4¼. Leaf Tobacco 1¾ to 2¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 11.

Produce of different kinds continues to arrive freely now the river is up, and sales are generally made without delay.

Turpentine.—Several thousand barrels have been disposed of within a week, most of it at 2 dls., for No. 1, soft.

Tar.—A slight decline; sales at 1.15 are reported.

Timber.—A fair demand and daily sales at 4½ to 6½ for mill purposes; no shipping lengths offering.

Lumber, &c.—Sales are reported as follows: flooring boards 10 to 11; wide do. 6½; scantling 5½ to 6; R. O. staves 10 to 11½; common shingles 2 to 2½.

There have been sales from the wharf of new crop Martinique molasses at 27 cts. 100 hhds. old crop Cuba, a little tart, brought at auction 21½ to 22 cts. *Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 3½ to 5¼.
At Augusta, 3½ to 5¼. At New Orleans, 5½ to 8½.
At Columbus, 3½ to 4½. At Macon, 3 to 4½

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 4.—Schr. Alaric from New York 5.—Schr. Abagail & Eliza from Porto Rico. 6.—Brigs Nonpareil from New Bedford, Hudson from N. York; Schr. Mary from Providence. 7.—Brigs Cardenas from Martinique, Baltic from Guadalompe, Wm. Purrington from Mariegalante; Schrs. Champion from Middleton, George & William from New York, John from Boston, S. Hyman from Mattamuskeet, Martha from Shallotte. 10.—Schrs. E. S. Powell from New York, Regulus from do. 12.—Brig Susan from Cuba.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Macouboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Pickles, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 38tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE immediately opposite Wm. H. Wright, Esq., with the Field adjoining, commonly known as the Rectory. Apply to

JOSHUA CARMON,
Agent for the Trustees.

November 19, 1844. 33tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97tf

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Fair Ground, near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the night of the 15th inst., a yellow or clay-bank HORSE, with black mane and tail, hind feet white to the ancle or pastern joints, five years old, about five feet high. Said Horse had on an old fashioned old saddle, with a very high pummel, and very broad behind: also a bridle, and sheep skin under the saddle. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse and thief, (if stolen,) or Five Dollars for the recovery of the horse alone, and pay all reasonable expenses.

JAMES CADDELL.

Moore County, Nov. 21, 1844. 35-3w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

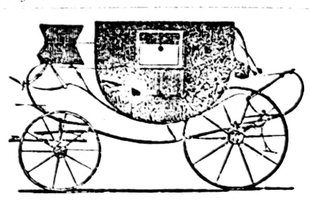
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

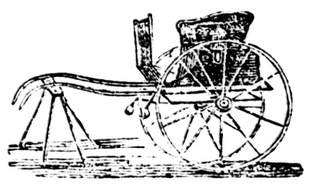
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have been proved and approved by the test of experience, and are now considered a safe and certain remedy for restoring perfect health to persons suffering under any kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as their use by medicine cannot fail to produce that which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

[illegible] hundreds and thousands [illegible] the most [illegible] all the most [illegible] a trial [illegible]

[illegible] MICHAEL McGARR

[illegible]

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Hundreds and thousands [illegible] the most [illegible] all the most [illegible] a trial [illegible]

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

January 10, 1842. 3-1y

THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods, Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

SPARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77tf

GUNSMITH ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martin.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open a Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and cover Gun locks and Pistols, and put locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to us that will chop to us, we will have them ready to call for as well as them.

L. A. HARPER.

January 30, 1844. 89tf

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Current descriptions of the Property to be insured, and the application, and certificate of persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

[illegible] and this [illegible] mail is [illegible] South, and [illegible] is now starting from [illegible] ville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

January 10, 1842. 3-1y

THE MISSISSIPPI.

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Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77tf

GUNSMITH ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martin.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open a Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and cover Gun locks and Pistols, and put locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to us that will chop to us, we will have them ready to call for as well as them.

L. A. HARPER.

January 30, 1844. 89tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

E. J. LILLY is now receiving an additional supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, among which may be found—

Cashmeres, Crape-de-Lains, fig'd Velvets, Alpacas, handsome Prints, fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, bl'd and brown Shirtings, Shawls, Gymps, fur and wool Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Blankets; with many other Goods, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

November 26, 1844. 34-4w

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of H. & E. J. LILLY, will confer a favor by calling and settling their Notes and Accounts between this and the 1st of January.

E. J. LILLY.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Fittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, or her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives. I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do. do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their House for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from 113 to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in this city—and to sell at prices as low and Generally lower than houses whose attention is divided among a variety of articles.

Their Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

to be met with—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—as they have the advantage of learning the lowest prices—and comparing all the desirable styles at one look side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

New York, Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1844.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, on the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON

October 24, 1844. 30tf

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Cord Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, Hams, Shoulders and Sides,
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf